THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEW YORK. Preparations for Departure from Washington. BRILLIANT RECEPTION IN BALTIMORE.

HIS SPERCH TO THE PEOPLE.

Remarks of Secretaries Davis and Guthrie and Attorney General Cushing,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1853.

The Sabbath in Washington - President Pierce and Lady at

Church—Preparations for Reception & Ballimore and Elsewhere—The Weather. Having spent most of the forencon in exploring and

wandering around this "city of magnificent distances," and realizing the worse than vandalism of its builders, in cutting down the trees which I supposed to have once given shade and shelter to suffering humanity here, I thought at length I would repose my weary limbs, and . eccape the intense heat of the sun, within the walls of an unostentatious conventicle looking little church, whose doors stood invitingly open on my path. Just as I was about to put this pious thought into execution, and while I was yet enjoying the comparative coolness of its portico, a handsome two-horse carriage, with driver and Cootman attired in plain blue dress, drove up, and a gentleman and lady-the latter dressed in deep mourning and wearing her veil over her face-stepped out, and en tered the church before me. The gentleman I had seen once before, on an occasion of deep solemalty; it was while the askes of the lamented Webster were being consigned to their last resting place; but the pale and thoughtful features had then impressed my memory, and I instantly recognised in the personage before me the fea I instantly recognised in the personage before me the features of Franklin Pierce, the President of the United States. The pair passed in unnoticed, and took their seats in an ordinary pew in the seatre of the little church. The congregation was small and for from fashionable, and more seemed to be aware of, or, if they were, to consider in any way remarkable the preserve in their midst of the chief ruler of this mighty Republic and of his amiable, but grief stricken, consort. Even the negro women and chikiren in one of the side galleries fanned themselves with as much nonchalance, and chimed in the hymos with as growt an exhibition of zeal as if they were in one of their even exclusive temples of Zion, under the ministry of a colored clerzyman.

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I myself ingered at the portals of the church for some moments, till the negro verger informed me I might step into any of the vacant pews. I mechanically followed his direction, and by the merest chance found myself sested on the bench just in front of that occupied by the distinguished persons referred to. In all this i could not but feel struck with the unassuming deportment, the piety, and the simplicity of him who is the elected head and governor of the greatest action of the universe; and to contrast that plain manner with the contemptible display of pomp, power and dignity with which royalty in the old world surrounds itself went it goes to worship in the temple of him in whose sight there are no distinctions of rank, but before whom all men are on terms of equality.

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The officiating elergyman, who, I afterwards learned, was the Ferst Presbyterian—preached his sermon from the text 16 Romans and 29th verse, and labored to prove the divine origin of the gospel, with such a display of argumentation as would seem to prove the existence of sceptical ideas pretty generally among his flock. The service over, the president and his ledy left the church as quietly, and eliciting as little notice, as when they entered. The terrible calamity which this estimable pair encountered in the loss of their only child by a railroad casualty, shortly previous to the President's inauguration, has left its impress on both; but the pale countenance of Mrs. Pieros is the too true index of a mind which, like Rachel's, refuses to be comforted, and will never again experience joy on this side the grave.

The President leaves Washington this afternoon by the haif past three o'clock train, en route to New York, to attend the opening of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. He will be accompanied by the Secretary of the Pressury, the Secretary of the Service of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. He will be accompanied by the Secretary of the Pressury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, and his private Secretary of War, the Attorney General, and his private Secretary of War, the Attorney General, and his private Secretary of the Secretary of the Pressury, the Secretary of t

TELEGRAPHIC.

President Pierce, accompanied by Secretaries Guthrie and Davis, Postmaster General Campbell, and Attorney General Cushing, quietly left Washington city at half past three o'clock this afternoon, and arrived here half-past five. The President and suite were met at the railroad depot by an immense concourse of citizens and a large turn out of the military, who ecorted them to Barnum's hotel.

Previous to the firing of the Federal salute announcin

President's arrival, the line for the procession was formed on Sharp street, in the following order:-

U. S. Light Artillery.

The President and suite having been received with the usual military salute, took their station at the left of the line. The military portion of the escort then marched by platoons to the left, after which the procession ved according to the following arrangement:-

Marshal and Aids. Military Escort.

President of the United States and Mayor of the City of
Baltimore on horseback.

Members of the Cabinet, &c., in barouches. Committee of Arrangements in carriages.

Members of the City Council in carriages.

Officers of the Corporation. Civic Associations. Citizens on horseback, three abreast.

The route was up Sharp to Baltimore [street, thence up Calvert street to Barnum's Hetel, where the escor halted, formed in line, and the President passed in re-

The President, who rode on a white horse, was enthusiastically greeted along the route.

At Barnum's a handsomely decorated stand was erect ed, on which the President was introduced by Mayor Hollins. He made a brief address, in which he thanked the people for the enthusiastic reception given him

The following is a report of THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. "Mr. Mayor, and FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF BALpress the depth of feeling with which this cordial recep tion has impressed me. (Cheers). Your citizens, l their partial friendship, and more than generous confi dence, previously imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which years devoted to their service and to the interests and honor of our country can scarcely cancel. (Cheers) To be thus surrounded by a population not less distin guished for its chivalry than for its intelligence and tried patriotism, is peculiarly gratifying, and among the plea sant memories suggested by the occasion, who can fail to be remisded where the banner of undrilled, unqualified religious toleration was first freely given to the breeze You cannot be in such an atmosphere without feeling it vivifying influence; every man who has a patriol's lungs must feel it, because every man knows that religious toleration lies at the foundation of civil liberty, (Cheers.) No transient traveller can enter this city without being struck with the evidences of enterpris and honest thrift which everywhere meets the eye. Bal timore has stood prominently forth in that astonishin progress of our country, which may be truly said to have itmarched prophecy. Her great advantages, in a com mercial point of view, have, of course, always been marked and apparent; but her commanding geographical position, so far as internal commerce is concerned, forci-bly alluded to by Washington, as early as 1798, is only ing to be appreciated even by yourselves. As the Great West pours in its boundless resources at the bid ding of your enterprise, and the judicious applica tion of your means to those internal improvements the desting of Baltimore as one of the great cities after all, it is not the increase of your population and wealth, the augmentation of your ship-

ping interest, your crowded depots and marts teem-ing with the eroducts, agricultural and mineral, of the interior; the erection of splendid edifices, rising as it were by magic—nor all these combined, which chiefly ergross the thoughts of the patriotic citizen, and give his pulse a quicker and a prouder throb as he enters you pulse a quicker and a prouder throb as he enters your environs and sees these monuments in the distance. They may crumble, that is their destiny; may, they will moulder and mingle with the common earth, but the inspiration of the deeds of valor they commemorate, which saved you from the presence of the shame of the tread of a foreign soldiery, will perish never. (Ap-plause.) Who aball say what has been the extent or the power of the example of self-sacrificing heroism which signalized the defence of North Point and Fort McHenry. in 1814? (Applause.) It was a dark and trying hour i our history. We were perplexed, but not in despair; cast down, but not destroyed-when your example ami prow ees re-animated courage and confidence everywhere, and it was felt that the shield of protection superior to all human power, always recognized by our fathers during their great struggle, was still over us. Lat us remember it, and ever acknowledge it with humble and grateful those who fell and your reverence and affectionate es teem for those who survived the conflicts of the anxious days and nights to which I have adverted, have had to do with the free and gallant libation of Maryland blood upon so many fields of Mexico. (Applause.) The fathers o the Revolution taught their sons that they owed the first duty to their country-a duty not to be avoided, but to be cheerfully fulfilled, in the face of all con sequences, and at every hazard. Has not the Almighty bleased to us, their descendants, their example, their experience, and their lesson? Noble praise cannot be bestowed, than to say that no State in this confederacy has furnished a more impressive exem-plification of the power of that teaching than that, be fore whose people, I have now the honor to stand.

(Applause.) Mr. Mayor—A pleasant incident at this moment comes back to my memory, to which I may not be censured for adverting: Soon after the bark Kepler anchored with a portion of the Ninth Infantry near the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, about the 30th of June, 1847, another transport came to anchor within a cables length. heard pealing forth from her deck the stirring notes of the "Star Spangled Banner"—the effect was electrical. I thought, probably from association, that the ship was from Baltimore, and the fact verified the impression. Boats were lowered, and friendly greetings commenced between the sons of Maryland and New England, which I trust may never be interrupted. (Applause.) But, borus on by my feelings, I am detaining you much too long. (Cries of No, no ! Go on.) If slready yours were not designated throughout the land as the Monumental City, I would venture to christen it as pre-eminently entitled to the name-" The City of the Star Spangled Banner." (Ap planse.) While you will hall with joy the appearance every new star, as one after another shall be added to the constellation, you will always proclaim, upon the honor and faith of Maryland, that the number shall never be less. (Great cheering.) Sir, I thank you most

circumstances, long years to come." The President retired amid enthusiastic cheering.

ecidially-I thank you all, gentlemen, for your present

SPEECHES OF SECRETARIES DAVIS AND GUTHRIE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL CUSHING, ETC. Jefferson Davis was then called for and responded. He spoke in terms highly complimentary to the city, and stated that many ties attached him to Maryland, but none more powerfully than the consciousness of a common love for their common country. He closed by re-turning hearty thanks for the cordiality of his reception. Secretary Guthrie being called, also delivered a brief

address appropriate to the occasion.

Gen. Cushing was then called forward, and spoke at considerable length, touching on various topics. He re garded the enthusiasm of the present occasion as no only honorable to the President, but to the constitution, the goversment, and the country.

The President and suite setired to private rooms, the

Resident declining to receive the throngs who crowded the hotel during the evening, to see and shake hands with him. The distinguished party will leave for Wilmington in a special train, at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow morning. They will be met at Wilmington by a committee, consisting of General Cadwalader, Hon. George M Dallas, Charles J. Ingersoll, Josiah Randall, S. Breck, and Richard Rush, who will embark with him on the steamer

Remarking upon the subject of the President's visit to New York, the Washington Union says:-

"It has been announced that the governments of Eng-and and France are to be represented at this New York land and France are to be represented at this New York York Exhibition by special commissioners duly appointed for that puspose. It is, we presume, in view of these facts, and of the public interest belonging to the occa-tion, that the President of the United States has felt i facts, and of the public interest belonging to the occasion, that the President of the United States has felt it to be his duty, in concurrence with a general public sentiment, to yield to the solicitations of the Directors of the Exhibition, and to be present, with such members of his Cabinet as may be able to accompany him, at it opening in the commercial emporium of the country notwithstanding his natural reluctance to be absent even for a brief period, from the scene of his high and engrossing public cares.

Preparations for the President at Phila delphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1853.

The Committee of Reception go to Wilmington to-morrow morning, in the steamboat John Stevens, to meet the President. The number of the committee will be much reduced, the members finding that they have to pay three dollars each for the excursion and collation.

After landing at the Navy Yard, the President will b escorted by the military to Independence Hall, where he will be officially received by Mayor Gilpin and the City Councils. He will put up at the Merchanta' Hotel, and a splendid entertainment is to be given him by the cityset that place in the evening.

Apart from the preparations under the superintendence of the City Councils, the arrangements, so far, have not been worthy of the distinguished position of the guest. Office holders having the sole control of the matter, to the exclusion of disinterested friends of the President, the latter have become disgusted, and refuse to participate. scorted by the military to Independence Hall, where he

CRYSTAL PALACE WEEK IN NEW YORK.

Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations

Notices of Some of the Most Important Fairs Which have been Held in the United States --- Progress of American Industry.

&c., &c., &c. In the HERALD of the 9th and 11th inst., in connection with the forthcoming exhibition of arts and manufac-tures, the products of the industry of all nations, at the Crystal Palace, we give it some account of the commerce and fairs of the ancients, and of the most celebrat fairs and exhibitions of art and industry in Europe and Asia. Following the same plan, we now give a brie sketch of the rise and progress of manufactures and the

useful arts in the United States, with an account of th

most noted fairs and exhibitions of industry, principally

manufactures, which have been held in this country. PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.
Agricultural exhibitions have, during the last twenty ive or thirty years, attracted great attention throughou the United States, but it is not our object in this article to give details on this branch of industry. Agricultural improvement, we may here remark, did not engage public ttreation in the United States, until after the A Revolution. An association was instituted in the State of New York, in 1791, for the promotion of agriculture, arts and manufactures, and was income porated in 1793. Among the founders were John Jay Robert R. Livingston, George Clinton, Samuel L. Mitche and others. The name of De Witt Clinton appears in th estalogue of 1798, and he was always an ardent prom ter of agriculture, and the arts and sciences, useful and rnamental. The transactions of the society contain many excellent papers, and exhibit the then condition o agriculture. The society found the art of culture with out method in this country, while in Europe great advances had been made in agriculture. An agricultural treatise, published in London in 1776, says:—"A cometent knowledge of agriculture is the most useful clence a gentleman can attain; it is the noblest amuse same time, to the increase of private property and public benefit. Gentlemen who turn their thoughts into this channel will never want employment, and may be assured of sitting down from their labors with the most

comfortable reflections, knowing that their own private chanic and laborer receive advantage from their exer tions. Nothing can be more absurt than to attempt raising particular crops upon land where the seil is natu-rally il calculated for their production. To find out what corn, grass, or plants are most suitable and appo-site to the ground that is to be sown or planted, is the

The average produce of wheat in New York in 1794, was stated at only twelve bushels to the acre, and of maize or Indian corn, at the same time, was twenty-five bushels, thirty bushels per acre being considered then a great crop; yet the average of the State of New York was stated as then superior to that of any other State in the Union. The farmers at that period were destitute of the proper implements of husbandry. The cast iron plough had not been invented; the horse hay rake, the threshing machine, the roller, and the cultivator, now so common and indispensable with large farmers, were then unknown; or if any of them had been invented, they were so imperfect and so little used as to produce no effect on the general state of agriculture. Our farmers were for merly very negligent in regard to improving the breed of domestic animals. Becertly, however, the efforts of a few public spirited persons, in introducing cattle, swine, and sheep, from improved stocks in Europe, have been crowned with great success. The race of horses has been less improved, although considerable advances have been made in the stock of that noble animal. The breed of merino sheep, now so generally diffused throughout the Northern and Western States, was introduced into this country from Spain, in the early part of this century, by Colonel Humphreys, of Connecticut, and Chanceltor Liv-

While the New York Agricultural Society of 1793 gav to agriculture the impulse which has resulted so propitiously, it is now apparent that institution was defective in omitting to establish fairs, or gatherings, in which farmers and patrons of the art might exchange friendly greetings, and become acquainted with improvements of tillage and implements. In 1819, under the administra act of the New York Legislature was passed appropriat ing ten thousand dollars annually, for four years, to im prove agriculture, the arts, and manufactures. A Board of Agriculture was established, and provision was made to induce the organization of societies throughout the State. The anniversaries of these societies were the farmers' holidays, when lectures and were delivered, and premiums awarded to those who produced the finest animals, the largest and best crops, the most useful inventions, and superior domestic fabrics; but the rocieties soon languished and became extinct. The chief fault of the law of 1819 was, that it did not hold out sufficient inducements to voluntary effort. The distribution of the public money was unconditional, and when it ceased the societles were without funds. Nevertheless, the act of 1819 was followed by very beneficial results. Among these the invention of many useful implements of husbandry and the introduction of new methods of culture. In 1841 a new act was passed by the Legislature of New York. An appropriation was made of eight thousand dollars an nually, for five years, and since continued, to the State Agricultural Society, the American Institute of New York, and societies in other counties in the State—on ion, however, that they should respectively devote condition, however, that they should respect to the improvement of agriculture funds otherwise acquired, equal to the sums contributed by the State. The effects of this beneficent law are seen in the volumes containing the transactions of the State and county agricultural societies, from 1841 to 1851, inclusive; in the general attention to agricultural science, and in the annual exhibitions and fairs of the State Agricultural Society, and the several county associations.

The numerous agricultural journals established

throughout the country, have contributed much to the promotion of that important science. These journals have not merely diffused information concerning the progress of agriculture, but they have assigned to the farmer his proper position and just influence in society, and shown him the importance of intellectual acquirement. They have elevated the occupation in popular respect, to the dignity of a profession. Here, too, as in Europe, agri-culture has advantages from a more intimate connexion with science. To Sir Humphrey Davy belongs the hono of making chemistry subservient to the art. Davy was followed by Chaptal, Liebig and Johnston. The works these and other European authors have now attained very general circulation, and American writers on agricultural chemistry and other branches of useful our farmers. It is worthy of remark that those who have done most by their genius, enterprise, and experiments, for the promotion of agriculture in this country, have been professional men, merchants or mechanics, and were not originally bred to the plough and the field. Retiring from their professions or the active pursuits of a busi ness life, they have brought to the aid of agriculture the alds of science and skill, which have been neglected by farmers, accustomed to follow without variableness the manners and prejudices of their fathers.

Agricultural societies and agricultural journals are nos ommon throughout the Union, and this primeval science is now the study of practical men, as well as of retire gentlemen of fortune, in every part of the country.

Horticulture was practised as a merely useful art, from an early period. A great variety of fine fruits and plants was introduced soon after the Revolutionary war, by the late William Prince and James Bloodgood, who established nurseries on Long Island. Many Americans travelling abroad sent home rare and valuable varieties of trees and plants. Chanceller Livingston and others took especial pains to introduce seeds of valuable plants, which have flourished and became abundant. The New York Hort cultural Society was formed by a number of amateur and practical gardeners, in 1818. The first presiden was Thomas Storm, and among its active members were Dr. Hosack, De Witt Clinton, Dr. Mitchel, and Martin Hoffman; also, Messrs. Wilson, Bridgeman, and Hogg. a. practical gardeners. Under the fostering care of Fort Furmers and Horticultural Repository, edited by Samuel Fleet, was an organ of this society.

A close investigation into the history of the plants

peculiar to different parts of the globe, the origina distribution of plants among the races of the human family, and the great revolutions which have occurre in the distribution of plants, and their present condition will show that it is almost solely the Caucasian race which have effected these revolutions, and that these have taken place almost simultaneously with the increasabove all, the Europeans, and their descendants in America, have been able to transplant by degrees into their own homes, the characteristic plants of other races. They have brought the finer kinds of Minor and Persia; the orange from China. They have transplanted rice and cotton from the East to the coasts of the Mediterranean and the continent of America brought maize or Indian corn and the potato from Spanish America to Europe and the United States, where they form an important part of the food of millions of humbeings. These races have, moreover, been able, by their extensive industry and commerce, to acquire possession of the products of foreign characteristic plants which will not thrive at home. They have procured, partly, even for daily necessities, the tea of the Chinese, th coffee of the Arabs, and the rice and cotton of the Hin doos—the two latter, however, being successfully and extensively cultivated in America by the races referred to. On the other hand, what other races have done to change the distribution of characteristic plants is very The Arabs contributed to diffuse cotton, the sugar cane and the date paim. But the Arabs belong to the same primary race as the Caucasians. The Ch appear to have procured cotton from Hindostan, and the Japanese the tea plant from China. PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES AND THE FINE ARTS

The British colonies in America, it is well know. were dependent on the mother country for their principal supplies of manufactures. No sooner had the early cold nmenced some coarse woollen fabrics for then selves, than the jealousy of English manufacturers wa excited, lest they should not only supply then with woollen, but also foreign nations; and, as early a 1099 Parii ament declared "that no wool, yarn, or wooller manufactures of their American plantations shou shipped there, or even laden, in order to be transp

from thence to any place whatever." In 1719, the House of Commons also declared "that the erecting manufactories in the colonies tended to lessen the indep the Board of Trade, in 1782, reported that manufa of paper existed in Massachusetts; of linen and woollen cloth, for the use of families, in New England and the middle colonies; also, of sundry articles made of flax and hemp, in various parts of the country. Iron manufactures of different kinds, and hats in great quantities, were also made in New Eugland. In New York and Pennsylvania there were manufactures that could affect Great Britain. The Board conclude that there were more manufactures and trade-

carried on prejudicial to those of Great Britain, at the North, particularly in New England, than in the other American colonies, and recommended to Parliament to give the colonies proper encouragement for turning their industry to such manufactures and products as might be of service to Great Britain, and more particularly to the production of all kinds of naval stores.

In 1750 Parliament prohibited the erection or contin uance of any iron slitting, or rolling mills, but permitted pig and bar iron to be imported from the colonies free of duty. The various acts restraining the manufactu and commerce of the colonies were considered by the Americans as oppressive and injurious, and were regar no furth er than was necessary to prevent an open rup ture. During the war of the Revolution, the Americancontinued and increased their household manufactures and as far as possible introduced the manufacture o various articles necessary for their defence. The want of machinery, however, prevented the rapid growth of manufactures, and the absence of manufacturing skill and knowledge caused great privation and suffering for articles

The merchants of New York, in 1765, first exemplified the policy of directing their British correspondents to ship no more goods for them until the stamp act was repealed. A similar non-importation agreement was subsequently made by the merchants of Boston and Philadelphia. The non importation agreement was gradually propagated throughout the colonies. To encourage wool len manufacturers, it was recommended to the colonists to abstain from eating the flesh of lambs. Instead of wearing British cloth, which was formerly accounted a mark of fashion and quality, the wealthiest colonists set the example of clothing themselves in homespun habili-ments. Associations were formed, and resolutions expressed, to abstain from particular luxuries which could be procured only from Great Britain. The American ladies distinguished themselves by the eagerness wit which they promoted these purposes, and rendered both themselves and the interests of liberty additionally dear to their countrymen, by their prompt and cheerful surren-der of every ornament and indulgence, of which the use was accounted a demonstration of ser-vility, or a contribution to arbitrary power. The self control and endurance practised by those who dispensed with the costly luxuries to which they had been accustomed, served at once to loosen the dependence of America on England, to discipline the character of the Americans to the vigor of warfare, and to diminish the resources of their enemy.

Immediately previous to the revolution, there was considerable amount of refinement and taste prevalent among the wealthy classes in the colonies. Burnaby, an English traveller, in 1764, who was accustomed to the grandeur and comfort of England, remarks that all the displayed in the American provinces. In the houses of some of the inhabitants of New Jersey, he found specimens of the works of the great painters of Europe. In a journey of twelve hundred miles through North America this traveller did not meet a single individual who selicited alms from him. He declares that it was a frequent remark that the tide of dominion was running westward, and that America was destined to be the mistress of the world.

From the peace of 1783 to the adoption of the constitution in 1789, some attempts were made to introduce manufactures, but generally without success. The first Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton, was the great advocate of American manufactures, and his report on this subject in 1791, is well known as recommending it to Congress.

President Washington delivered his speech to Congress in
January, 1790, dressed in a suit of broadcloth made in Hartford, Connecticut. From the adoption of the consti tution in 1780, to 1810, the manufacture of staple article in the United States steadily progressed, and in the latter year the value of manufactures of wool, cotton and flax made in the United States, was estimated to exceed in value forty millions of dollars.

FAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

which attracted general attention, were made imp diately previous to the Revolutionary war, or about the time of the Stamp act of 1766, when the colonists were resolved to show their ability to manufacture for them selves. These exhibitions, or fairs, were made at New York, Philadelphia and other cities, and displayed an un expected variety of useful and ornamental articles. Local fairs had been previously known in some of the colonies

Previous to the war of 1812, fairs were held at Brighton pear Boston, by the Massachusetts Aricultural Society They combined exhibitions of the products of agricultur and manufactures. Some of the most distinguished met in Massachusetts took an interest in these fairs, and en tered the lists of competitors. In other parts of Massa chusetts, and the New England States generally, fairand agricultural exhibitions continued to be held unti the decline of manufactures, after the peace of 1815 soon after which they were graudally discontinued, or failed to attract much of the public attention. In the city of New York a fair was held in October

1824, under the auspices of the Mechanic and Scientif Institution. The place of exhibition was at the State Arsenal, in the Sixth ward, and the articles displayed attracted much attention, as svincing great progress the skill of American mechanics and manufactures. Pre miums were offered and awarded for woollen, cotion, and silk goods, paper, printing, iron, leather, and brass manufactures: also for glass and manufactures of stone and a few miscellaneous articles. The amount of pre miums offered amounted to only five hundred and forty dollars. The exhibition was not, of course, very exten sive, consisting of cotton and woollen manufactures chiefly, with some articles of household manufacture The Scientific and Mechanic Institution was incorporated by the State, and resembled similar societies then in vogue in England. Gideon Lee, Thomas Richards, Peter bers, but soon abandoned it, and with several of those who belonged to an institution called the American Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures joined with other citizens in forming the American Insti-tute, in 1828.

The American Institute of this city gave its first an nual fair, or exhibition of American manufactures, in admission, the expenses being defrayed by the Institute and its friends. The subsequent year, the Institute hav ing received an act of incorporation by the State, a sec ond fair was held at Masonic Hall, in October, 1829, when more systematic plan was adopted, and a charge for tickets of admission was made. The result was very successful, the exhibition being well attended by the public, and a large increase of exhibitors appearing for connectition and display of their manufactures. Since that time, the fairs of the Institute have been held regularly in October of each year, the whole number of annual fairs held by them having been twenty five. The place of exhibition was changed to Niblo's Garden, and subsequently to Castle Garden, where the next fair is to be held in October. An agricultural department was added in 1835, since when the products of have been exhibited, in addition to manufactures and works of art, and plowing matches and cattle shows have been held. In 1841 the Legislature appropriated nine hundred and fifty dollars annually to be distributed by the Institute in agricultural premiums, which appropriation has been regularly continued and distributed up to

The whole number of exhibitors at the fair of the American Institute, in October last, was about two thou-sand five hundred, and their fairs have been thus far more national in their character and better attended than any others in America. PAIRS OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE AT PHILADEL

The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, established about the same time with the American Institute, has given exhibitions of manufactures and the arts, in th

autumn, biennially, and their fairs have always attracted a large share of the public attention. PAIRS OF THE MECHANICS' CHARITABLE ASSOCIA-TION IN BOSTON.

The first fair of this society was held at Fanuel and Quincy Halls, in Boston, in the autumn of 1837, since when, we believe, six other fairs have been held. These exhibitions have been remarkable for displays of manufactures, machinery and works of art, equal to those at any other place in this country. The exhibitors have always been numerous and the threng of visitors large. Boston being the great manufacturing mart of the largest part of New England there is no difficulty at any time in getting up an attractive fair or exhibition of manufactures.

OTHER FAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS. The fairs at Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, and other large towns of Massachusetts, which have been held in late years, were well sustained, and in every case within our knowledge showed a great variety of works of manufactoring and mechanical skill. FAIRS OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE.

This Institute has held five annuals fairs in the city of Baltimore. The last fair was in October, 1852, when the number of exhibitors was two thousand five hundred and eventy-eight, and the receipts for tickets of admission, &c., were over twelve thousand dollars.

cles, machinery, and works of art, received the highest commendation from visiters. The Society owns one of the most elegant halls in the United States, and is in a very figuriabling condition. METROPOLITAN MECHANICS INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON

This Society gave its first exhibition in the Patent Office in March last, when a very large number of exhibitors appeared, and the fair was well attended. The variety of articles displayed was unexpectedly large, and their quality highly creditable to the artists and

NATIONAL PAIR AT WASHINGTON IN 1846. In May, 1846, the manufacturers of the United States held a National Fair at Washington city, for the purpose of showing the members of Congress and others samples of staple and ornamental articles of manufacture. There were nearly one thousand exhibitors, from twenty

FAIRS IN THE WESTERN STATES.
Within a few years past, fairs have been held for the exhibition of manufactures at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, and other cities of the West, but we have not

We may remark, in conclusion, that numerous as fairhave been in the United States, and much as some of them have been admired for their variety and excelle there never yet has been an exhibition of the kind which has called out the energies and best talents of our manufacturers, mechanics, and artists, to their full extent consequently, it would not be fair to compare the coming exhibition of the industry of all nations, with any previcus one in this country composed of American manu-factures and arts alone. The Crystal Palace Exhibition will be to us new and unique.

The New York Crystal Palace.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE CONTRIBUTION. A limited, but most interesting, group of articles and specie of the native manufacture and current coinage of the Empire of Japan, which are intended for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, arrived here yesterday, in the steam-ship Illinois, frem San Francisco. They were brought from that city by First Lieutenant W. C. Pease, who is now attached to the United States revenue cutter Argus, and bears the commission of Gov. Bigler, of California, authorizing him to act as a commissioner on behalf of that State, at the World's Fair.

Through the kindness of Lieutenant Pease, we were enabled to inspect this rare collection, at the Astor House, yesterday morning, and also obtained a slight sketch of how they came into his possession. We are, therefore, enabled to present our readers with an enumeration of contributions. It consists of :-

First, and perhaps the most curious, twelve pieces of gold coin, current in Japan, and of the value of one dollar each. This coin is of an oblong shape, and about half an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide. Fach piece bears upon both sides some curious devices, resembling characters of Chinese writing, and has the appearance of one of the small weights used by druggists in compounding medicines.

per, and tied with a white twine manufactured from the same material as the paper, and very strong. Each package contains nearly forty pieces, and each piece is long in shape, about one inch in length and three quarters of an inch in breadth. It is also stamped with a de vice and inscription.

and each is about two and a half inches long and on and a half inch broad. The fourth is circular, and nesr

All the copper coins are perforated with a square hole in the centre. Their value in Japan has not been ascen

Fourth-The log book of the Japanese inuk Ya-tha ma roo. This is a very voluminous affair, although it was kept upon separate sheets, but each is of about a yard long. The characters are written in a large, broad, and running hand, and more connected with each other than those made by the Chinese. The writing runs down across the papers, in the same order as the Chinese writing. The paper is stamped on each sheet with th government mark, and in its appearance and texture reembles the tea paper in use here.

Fifth-An exceedingly neat and extremely delicate Fifth—An exceedingly neat and extremely delicate mariner's compass of Japanese manufacture. It is inclosed in a solid box and covered over with glass. The edges of the box are marked with symbols and characters done apparently with silver leaf. The four cardinal points are indicated by similar characters, marked in a rich verzalion tint. The compass differs from that in general use, inasmuch as it has only twenty-four points instead of thirty-two Each point is marked with the shape and named after some animal, as goat dog, cat, tat, &c. The compass is so exceedingly delicate that the marvel is how it can be used in anything like a rough sea.

that the marker is and compared to a similar rough sea.

Sixth—Three large lithographic drawings or tracings, executed in a style far superior to anything of a similar nature produced by the Chinese, at least that we have ever seen. One of the tracings represents the Empress of Japan attended by her maidens, and is an elegant artistic production. The second exhibits the deity which the second in Japan.

of Japan attended by her maideus, and is an elegant artistic production. The second exhibits the deity which is wornhipped in Japan.

The idol has three heads and six horns, and stands with one of his feet resting upon the back of an infuriated wild boar. The faces are all quite different in lineament and expression of countenance, and the seeming interwaving of them which appears at first sight, and then the complete difference between them, which is observed afterwards, would argue that the artist who made them possessed talent of an uncommon high order.

The third represents a most severe countenanced personage, of quite a vinegar looking aspect, and is said to be an excellent likewess of the Japaness Superintendent of Public Instruction. If the exalted original be like the drawing, and if the dectrine of leading physiognomists be true, a person would imagine that Bobby is not much spoiled by "the sparning of the red!" in the schools and reminaries of Japane.

Seventh —five complete copies of the Japaness alphabet, with explanations of the characters. The alphabet is very well and distinctly made out. It appears as if it

bet, with explanations of the characters. The alphabet is very well and distinctly made out. It appears as if it had been loosely done, but we were informed by Lieutenant Pease that it is quite correct. The words

San Francisco 000000000000000000000

occose cocces cocces are written at the end of each sheet, in the Japanese language. The siphabet was written out by a Japanese lad entrepred for some time on board the cutter Argus, where to some obtained a fair knowledge of the kegish language. He left San Francisco, with others of his countrymen, with Cammodore Ferry, in order to return; but as he experienced more delay in reaching his native self than what is calculated upon, he has returned to San Francisco.

what he calculated upon, he has returned to San Francisso.

Fighth—Two most extraordinary small bowls, of exquisite workmanship. The use of these bowls is unknown, but they would make, here, raw articles of vertu for a lady's bouldoir, and form fitting receptacles for the cards of her "most particular friends," or notes written with "crow quill, slight and new." Each bowl is so light that when taken in the hand the weight is hardly perceptible. They are of the richest vermilion color, edged with a delicate gold stripe, and ornamented with the shapes of fishes, &c., done in colors of gold, silver and light blue, beautifully intermingled. The whole is polished in a style exceeding that of any papier mache article we have seen. Lieutenant Pease does not know what material they are made of. Each bowl stands upon a small base, which appears like a little bowl inverted.

Ninth—A very tich and elegant scarf for a lady, of Japanese crape. The fabric is exceedingly fine, and is quite soft and delicate. The ground color is of a light orange, and the scarf is figured over with patterns, done in a clear, light red. This would form quite "a duck of a scarf." for some of our fashionable belles, and we are certain that if Qenmoders Ferry can but manage to open up a trade with Jeddo, thars will be such a great stimulus.

given to the Japanese shawl manufacture that the Pais-ley men and Cashmerians will be astonished at the com-

sequences.
Tenth—A boy's (child) csp, made of the same material, but freer, and bound around the edge with black velect. This is quite a gossamer production, and is tuttered to the control of the contr

skee, and he acted as cierk to the owner of the vashand her cargo, a merchant named din-tha voo. The sufferers by death were named as follows:—Captain Koo-magiro: first officer, Kate oo no skee; second officer, Ee-se-kee chee; third officer, Yu auge-ro; ship's cook, The-koo-dho; seamen, That no skee, Yee an ki-chee, Ee chi-jim, and Soo kay yo mung.

The unhappy man whose life was so miraculously spared, and his ill starred junk, were fallen in with by the ship Emma Packer, in lat. 56 deg. 50 min. north, and long, 158 deg. 46 min. west, when upon a voyage from Tabiti to San Francisco, recently. He was carried to the last named port, where Lieutenant Pease immediately recognized him to be a native of Japan. Upon this, Colston of the officers of the cutter Argus until instructions should be received from Washington regarding his further disposal.

of the officers of the cutter Argas until instructions should be received from Washington regarding his further disposal.

The cook on board the Argus happened to be a Japanese, and thus Lieutenant Pease was enabled to throw much light upon the manufactures, and some of the mysteries, which ergage the attention of our more Eastern neighbors. The articles to which we have called attention, were brought from the junk by the men of the Emma Packer, and have been since in charge of Mr. Pease, whose ability in explaining their various uses and extures is only equalled by his courteous manner when doing it. The Japanese cook—who had been previously rescued from death by our gallant seamen—afforded much information to Mr. Pease.

The Lientenant took his departure from this city, yesterday evening, for Edgartown, via Fall River, and we hope will return, renovated by the country air, to add his share to what will be then, emphatically, the exhibition of the industry of all nations.

CONTRIBUTIONS COMING FROM HOLLAND—THE DUTGE

CONTRIBUTIONS COMING FROM HOLLAND-THE DUTCE

STEAMER AMSTERDAM-ARRIVAL OF FRENCH AGENT, ETC., ETC. Late advices, received through Colonel Henry Bohlen, at the Hagus, bring the intelligence that the Dutch govern-ment had determined to send to New York the war

steamer Amsterdam, containing some of the contribu-tions from Holland. The Amsterdam is probably no won her passage, and may be expected soon at New York. Colonel Bohlen adds that it was contemplated to send over in this steamer the young Prince of Orange, with his tutor, to see the exhibition. to notice the interest taken in the New York Exhibit by the most enlightened foreign nations. Most of the governments of Europe contribute, and will be efficially eprecented at the opening of the fair.

We are also enabled to announce the arrival of the agent charged with the surveillance of the French go-

agent charged with the surveillance of the French government contributions. He brings the intelligence that the magnificent contributions of the Emperor, the Sevree porcelain and Gebelin tapestries, are on their way in the St. Benis, now soon expected to arrive.

The eight auts of accient armor, of which we have heretefore made mention, arrived in the Devonshire. Each of these suits belongs to a different age is English history. They have been pre-erred in the Tower of London, and are sent over by the government. We shall such a slude to these curious relies of the past, after having obtained a look at them, and ascertained the precise period to which each belongs.

We may remark that the ceremonies of the inauguration on Burrsiay, promise to be very imposing. We shall expect a rare treat in the address of the shle and indefatigable President of the Association. Mr. Sedgwick, whose unthing energy, united with the labors of his associates on the Executive Committee, Messam Waddell, Livirester. Burdam and Stone, has contributed so largely to the success of the undertaking. A place in the programme, we observe, is assigned for addresses by "distinguished visiters from abroad.

ARRIVAL OF CHOCTAW INDIANS ON A VISIT TO

ARRIVAL OF CHOCTAW INDIANS ON A VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

The forty-two Choctaw Indians from the distant South via Boston, on a visit to the World's Fair, will arrive here either this day or to-morrow. They are a part of the Choctaw nation inhabiting the

outhern part of the Indian territory, the present population of which is about 23,000. Their ancient home was, intil recently, southern Mississippi and south restern

Always the friends of the white race, they have never-been at war with our people. The present company are-composed of eighteen females, twenty men, and two-children. Dressed in their native costame, they wy give while here exhibitions of their modes of life, native and rougs and dances, the latter being simple recreations.